

# Raleigh



# Tribune.

DAILY

Vol. I.—No. 20.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1897.

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## THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

### STROWD HAD A FALL

Slipped on the Ice and  
Dangerously Hurt.

### TOM WATSON'S CASE UP TODAY

### BOYD'S STRONG ENDORSEMENT FOR THE CABINET.

Southern Appointment Lies Between North Carolina and Kentucky—Senator Pritchard Going to Canton This Week.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.  
Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Representative Strowd fell on the ice yesterday and was dangerously hurt. He rallied during the day, and today he was able to sit up in bed. It is apprehended that he has suffered internal injury.

The Watson contested election case will be reported to the House tomorrow. Until the final vote is taken in committee it will not be known whether the majority report will be for or against him. In either event Watson will address the House in his own behalf, and his speech will be the sensation of the session.

H. A. Gudger arrived this morning, looked over the "Blue book" and returned home tonight.

Col. Boyd is here and brings with him an endorsement of his Republicanism, that is equivalent to a Cabinet appointment.

Judge Goff's declination of the Attorney-Generalship leaves the Southern appointment an open matter. It lies between North Carolina and Kentucky.

Senator Pritchard will go to Canton some day this week. He remained at his hotel today, suffering with acute rheumatism in the right shoulder. He is decidedly better tonight, and expects to go to the Senate tomorrow.

### B. AND L. RECEIVERSHIPS.

Three Cases Heard by Judge Clark at Knoxville—Opposition to Luttrell as Receiver for the Southern.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 1.—Judge C. D. Clark, of the United States Circuit Court, held a special term of court in this city today to hear arguments in the various building and loan receivership cases. The case of the Southern, which is the largest of all the associations, was first called. The application made to the court to appoint S. B. Luttrell, of this city, as Judge Ruse, of Morristown, was bitterly opposed. Wm. H. Russell counseled for the eastern stockholders, and Geo. W. Easley, a Chattanooga attorney, appeared in opposition, they claiming that the stockholders had not been given a fair opportunity to determine whether a receivership was necessary, and that in any event Mr. Luttrell, who has been president and responsible for the management of the association, should not be receiver. After a conference of counsel and stockholders present it was decided to hold a stockholders' meeting at Knoxville in thirty days. Pending such meeting, Judge Clark postponed action in the matter of permanent receiver, but plainly intimated that if there was any opposition to Luttrell's appointment it would not be made permanent.

The stockholders hope to prevent the receivership being made permanent, and an effort on the part of outside stockholders to take the association out of the courts and continue it. In the case of The Savings and Building and Loan, Woodruff, its president, was made permanent receiver and instructed to wind up the business at once. In the case of the Kuckville Building and Loan, the decision of the court was postponed for a week, when objections to a permanent receiver will be heard.

### The Weather.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1—Virginia—Threatening weather and rain and probably clearing in the evening; slight rise in temperature; northeasterly winds, shifting to westerly.

North Carolina—Rain, followed by clearing weather Tuesday afternoon; wind shifting to westerly; cooler on the coast; slightly warmer in the interior.

South Carolina—Clearing in the morning, fair in the afternoon, shifting to northwesterly; slightly cooler in southeast portion.

**ESCAPE FROM FIRE.**  
But Several Are Injured in Perilous Leaps to the Grounds.

Lima, N. Y., Feb. 1—Fire was discovered in the boys' dormitory of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at 12:30 o'clock this morning. The building was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

There were one hundred boys in the building, but all escaped with their lives from a window.

C. T. Robbins, of Penville, jumped from the fourth floor into a tree and fell from that to the ground, striking on his head, causing concussion of the brain. He will probably die.

Prof. W. M. Pierce jumped from the second story, spraining both ankles.

Frank Purdy, of Geneva, jumped from the second floor, injuring his back and legs.

The town people are distributing clothing to the students this morning, who lost everything.

### A TEST WEEK'S COINAGE RECORD.

The Products of the Mints Less than for the Same Period Last Year.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury office for the week ending Jan. 30th, was \$248,050, and for the corresponding period last year was \$272,600.

The amount of fractional silver for the month of January was \$429,259.97; and for the corresponding period last year was \$467,539.

During January the coinage executed at the United States mints amounted in value to \$9,851,220. The gold coins aggregated \$7,803,420. Silver dollars numbering \$1,802,000 were coined.

The monthly statement of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that circulation of national bank notes during January decreased \$568,296 as compared with the corresponding month last year. During the year ended January 31, 1897, the increase in national bank notes circulation was \$1,600,500. The total amount outstanding January 31, 1897, was \$235,008,055.

### HEARING SET FOR MONDAY

#### "THREE FRIENDS" CASE ADVANCED ON SUPREME COURT DOCKET.

Counsel for Owners Argue Against the Motion—Early Decision Wanted, as Public Interests Are at Stake.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Attorney General Harmon today submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States his petition for a writ of certiorari to bring up at once for review her record of the United States Court in Florida in the case of the filibustering schooner Three Friends, notwithstanding the appeal of the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals. He coupled with the petition a motion to advance the case for an early hearing, despite the fact that the court was about to enter upon the February recess.

The attorney general spoke of the importance of the case and the necessity for an early decision, saying the questions involved were likely to arise at any time on the Atlantic coast. The rights of individuals, he said, sank into insignificance in comparison with the public interests at stake.

The owners of the vessel, he said, had not objected to the seizure of the ship, because if their contention was sustained, an early adjudication would certainly not injure them, while if they went against them the value of a small boat was all that was involved.

Mr. W. Hallett Phillips, of counsel for appellants, argued that the writ should not issue because there was nothing in the record to show that the case had yet got into the Circuit Court of Appeals, whence it was sought to bring it to the Supreme Court of the United States.

After taking time for consideration, the Chief Justice announced that the petition had been granted and that the argument would be heard on Monday, the 15th instant.

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### Confirmed Navy Officials.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1—The Senate today confirmed the nominations of Commander J. B. Clegg to a Captain, and Past Assistant Engineer W. N. Little to be Chief Engineer in the Navy, and Assistant Engineer C. N. Offey to be Past Assistant Engineer.

### Deadlock in Utah.

Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 1—Seven ballots were taken in the Utah Legislature today and the Senatorial deadlock is still unbroken.

The Thatcher forces are stable, and the impression prevails that their candidate will, within a few days, receive the 32 votes necessary to a choice, otherwise the choice of the Legislature will probably fall upon a dark horse.

### Decreased Earnings.

New York, Feb. 1—The New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk road reported for the calendar year 1896 gross earnings of \$945,833, an increase of \$33,299; expense, \$745,601; increase, \$34,982 and net earnings of \$200,231; decrease \$1,682.

### BROOKLYN'S BAD LUCK

#### Our Finest Cruiser Scrapes Holes in Her Bottom.

### ON THE ROCKS IN THE DELAWARE

#### CAPTAIN COOK EXONERATES THE PILOTS FROM BLAME.

The Ship Was in Danger of Injury by Ice, and, Trying to Reach a Safe Berth, Met With a Serious Accident.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1—Secretary Herbert has made arrangements to go to Charleston on the 17th inst. and spend two days while Admiral Bancroft's fleet is blockading that port.

Secretary Herbert has received the following official report from Captain Cook:

United States Steamship Brooklyn, Marcus Hook, Pa., Jan. 30, 1897.—Sir: The Brooklyn anchored off League Island and was dangerously beset by ice. I have been quite anxious lest the ship be carried ashore by floes that were getting heavier and heavier. Upon receiving the throttle valve chamber on board yesterday noon I determined it was best to put the ship in a safer position if one could be found. I learned upon consultation with Captain Sargent, of Cramp's shipyard, that a safe berth could be had at that yard. I decided at once to recommend to Commodore Howell that the ship, with her own engines and assisted by tugs, should go to Cramp's as soon as possible.

Commodore Howell approved of my recommendation. I made arrangements with the tugs and with pilots of the Red Star line to take me through the ice at Cramp's yard and moor me there today, also with the Philadelphia city ice boat No. 1 to break the ice around the ship and in the channel through the "Horseshoe." Three tugs arrived near the ship between 8 and 10 a. m. The fourth tug was wedged in the ice at the "Horseshoe" and did not arrive until we reached Marcus Hook. The ice boat No. 1 broke the thicker ice around the ship, where she had been wedged since the flood tide of the night before heading down stream. I weighed anchor and our own engines and the assistance of the tugs in breaking the ice, tried in vain to turn the ship. Finding I could not do so, my best resource seemed to be to make an attempt to get out of the river. The pilot, an experienced and apparently intelligent man, said the tide was favorable and he advised strongly that I go to "Marcus Hook" and tie up at the ice piers and then be ready to go on a favorable tide, on down the river. Being convinced that it was my best course, I determined to go, having previously called a second pilot from one of the tug-boats to keep the ranges with him, being desirous to use every safeguard that could be suggested. The ship steamed rapidly through the ice and handled perfectly. I was about to congratulate myself upon the success of the whole movement when she struck while passing "Schooner ledge" and while she was on the range of the best water and having the assurance of such from the pilot, the navigating officer, Lieutenant McCrea and myself also keeping the range.

The grounding of the ship was most perceptible felt, and appeared like passing over loose stones. It was soon reported to me that the double bottom compartments under the fire rooms and the forward engine room were full of water, leaking through the manhole plates and rivets in some places into the bilges and forward magazine, which had been readily pumped out and kept free.

This is a most deplorable accident and one that has fallen like a pall upon officers and crew thoroughly interested in the ship, her welfare and her career. From all the facts at present within my knowledge I feel that the accident came from no neglect of precaution or judgment on my part.

Pilot Wall holds a regular United States license as pilot, and insists that he had got the best range and cannot account for the disaster and is entirely sustained in this opinion by pilot Bennett. Recent blasting at this ledge, which, I understand has been going on, may have left some loose rock not before.

At the time of passing the ledge, the tide had dropped not more than one foot below high water, as determined by the watermarks on the store ice piers, where we are now moored at "Marcus Hook."

This ship will have to return as soon as the river is free of ice and tides permit, to League Island, discharge all her weights and go in the dock.

I request a court of inquiry to investigate and report.

Very respectfully, F. A. Cook,  
Captain U. S. Navy, Commanding.

The desired court will be promptly ordered.

The accident to the Brooklyn is so similar to that which injured the cruiser Columbia in the Delaware river three years ago that naval officers believe the same obstructions caused the damage in each instance. The Columbia went down the river in May, 1894, but not until August following was the discovery made that her bottom plates had been badly scored and dented, necessitating \$10,000 worth of repairs in the League

Island dock. A court of inquiry exonerated the officers, as it was shown that they used every precaution, and there is no doubt at the navy department that the court which will investigate the Brooklyn's misfortune will be unable to attach any blame upon Captain Cook and his officers.

Lewis Nixon reached the navy department this afternoon with an offer from the Cramps to make good the damage to the Brooklyn at the League Island yard as soon as the vessel can be docked there, under the same terms that the Columbia was repaired by them at the same place. The latest disaster has again started the controversy in the navy over the advisability of maintaining the League Island yard, which repeat accidents have demonstrated to be difficult of access for heavy ships, and a strong effort will be made to close the yard or have Congress dredge the channel to an adequate depth.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1—Secretary Herbert has accepted an offer promptly made by the Cramps today to make the Brooklyn as good as new in the shortest possible time at actual cost. The Cramps are deeply concerned in the welfare of the vessel, which is of their own construction, and for which they will not be fully paid until the vessel has had her final inspection at sea several months hence.

Mr. Nixon had visited the ship before hurrying to Washington with his proposition, and found that about 125 feet of her outer plating on each side of the keel had been bent and torn, rivets being sheared off and steel plates ripped away in many places. He says all necessary tugs and lighters will be alongside the vessel tonight getting out the coal, ammunition and heavy stores to make the ship light enough to pass over the ledges on her return trip up the river to the navy yard, where she will be docked for repairs. On account of the river current at the yard a bar has formed where the receiving ship Richmond is anchored. This bar is too shallow to let the Brooklyn into the dock in her present condition; but a dredge will be immediately put to work to open a channel. The ice boats owned by the city of Philadelphia will be utilized to make a passage through the ice and no effort will be spared to get the Brooklyn into the dock tomorrow. If absolutely necessary heavy guns will be taken off. It is estimated that the vessel can be made ready for sea again in about two weeks. In the meantime a court of inquiry will be held at the League Island navy yard, meeting in a few days.

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## WILL HAVE CLUB ROOMS

Winston Republicans To Have  
a Suitable Place of  
Meeting.

MEMBERSHIP IS OVER FOUR HUNDRED

BIG SHIPMENTS OF TOBACCO  
LAST MONTH.

The Tribune "Fills a Long Felt  
Want"—Mayor Moser of Covington  
Visits Winston—Personal  
Notes of Interest.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Winston, N. C., Feb. 1.—The officers of the Forsyth Republican Club recently held a meeting and arrangements were made, and are well under way, to fit up permanent club rooms, ala the Union League of the large Northern cities.

Suitable quarters have been secured in the handsome new Union Republican building on Main street. This club is to be up to date in every particular. The rooms are to be beautifully frescoed and handsomely furnished, and will include reading rooms, billiard rooms, bath rooms, &c. The leading papers and magazines will be on file. This club, with its astute and progressive officers, Col. P. H. Lybroop, president; J. E. Alexander, vice-president, and R. J. McGorrigan, secretary, was a potent factor in the late campaign. It rendered the Grand Old Party valuable service in Forsyth county, and the purpose is to perpetuate the organization for further and renewed usefulness.

The membership is over four hundred, all whites. This is as far as your correspondent knows, the first permanent Republican club to be established in the State, if not in the entire South.

Mayor J. J. Moser, of Covington, Ky., is in the city. Mr. Moser is a member of G. Moser & Sons, tin tag manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio. While his place of business is in "Porkopolis," he resides just across the river in the Blue Grass State. He is serving his second or third term as Mayor of Covington. It was at Covington that some Democrat, who violently disagreed with Secretary Carlisle on the financial question, let fly an egg at Mr. Cleveland's cabinet officer. Mayor Moser did not try the case, but it was disposed of by a police justice of the city.

Mayor Moser is a genial gentleman and very popular.

Over one and a half million pounds of manufactured tobacco was shipped from Winston last month; the stamp sales aggregated \$93,146.49.

The news of the death of Mr. M. K. Pinney, of Lexington, was received with sorrow here, where he was well known.

Lieutenant Governor Reynolds spent Sunday with his family, returning to the capital today.

Your correspondent hears lots of good things said about THE TRIBUNE. Everybody likes it. They say it "fills a long-felt want;" the only trouble is, we don't get it regularly, owing to postal inefficiencies.

State Chairman A. E. Holton, and editor W. J. Ellis of the Republican, returned from Raleigh Saturday.

Judge H. R. Starbuck, who has been holding Cabarrus court for the past two weeks, spent Sunday at home with his family. Left today for Statesville court.

Hon. M. L. Mott passed through Saturday returning from the capital.

Prof. J. J. Blair, superintendent of Winston graded schools, attended the inauguration of Dr. Alderman last Wednesday. He reports that it was the most impressive occasion ever witnessed at the University.

The stockholders of the Union Republican were to have met last Friday, but the meeting was postponed until today.

ALL HONOR TO THE SEVENTEEN.

The Nation's Prosperity Saved by their  
Patriotic Action.

Murphy Bulletin.

Never in the history of this country since Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant at Appomattox, has there been such a victory as was achieved in Raleigh on the 20th of January by the election of J. C. Pritchard to succeed himself in the United States Senate for the next six years, commencing the 4th of next March. The country has been in a deplorable condition, financially, since the election of Cleveland to the Presidency and a Democratic Populist Congress. Last November the people called for a change and elected a Republican President and Lower House of Congress, but the Senate was so close the whole American people stood trembling when the time came for old North Carolina to weigh in the balance the Hon. J. C. Pritchard to succeed himself to

hold the balance of power in the coun-

cils of the Nation.

And we say all honor to the seventeen Populist members of the Senate and House who had the manhood, patriotism and love of country, and propensity to cast their votes and make the election sure of a man in whom they saw a true representative of the best interests of all the American people, knowing when they cast their votes for him that he had more statesmanship and principle than twenty thousand such men as the ungrateful Senator Marion Butler, who wants to be dictator and would obstruct every branch of the government to force the accomplishments of his vain ambition.

As we said in the Bulletin a few weeks ago, he was a morning star whose light

would soon vanish at the rising of the morning sun. Marion Butler's light

has gone out, and soon nothing will be known of him except he goes into Coxey's army of bobs.

State Aid in Subduing Tuberculosis and Other Dreadful Maladies.

EDITOR TRIBUNE.—Skill in diagnosing is an important element of success. This skill can only be acquired by close observation and study of the different forms of diseases. The prevention of disease consists in the careful supervision of those details of management which experience has suggested as best for the various kinds of animals, but it assumes a special character when we are requested to check the ravages of an epizootic in a herd or to prevent access of a dreadful malady. In such cases isolation must be rigidly enforced, and all predisposing and exciting causes must be removed or obviated. The slightest trace of disease of any kind in one or more animals must lead to segregation coupled with measures of disinfection.

Under these circumstances we may prevent or limit an invasion, provided hygienic measures with a view to avoidance of predisposing causes are rigidly adopted. Do any of farmers know how to carry out these ideas without proper instruction from a competent instructor? There is no doubt that by such means latent tendency to tuberculosis and other similar affections can be restrained for a time. For the prevention, such means as inoculation, vaccination, special breeding and especially special legislative measures should be considered. Then in undertaking any systematic State sanitary work against tuberculosis and kindred maladies, the prime consideration must be that such work shall have a permanent value. State interference is not justifiable unless it results in the extinction of such diseases in the herd, and to do this we are asked: What measures will give a reasonable expectation of extinction of tuberculosis for instance? To this I will answer: All the herds in the State should be examined and thoroughly tested with tuberculin, condemn the diseased animals, and kill them and disinfect the premises. To do this an appointment of a State Veterinarian would be essential, who should divide the State into districts and appoint a reliable Veterinarian to each district, who shall be responsible only to the State Veterinarian, whose duty should be to make and keep a census of all bovine animals, and to make examinations in case of death, from disease or slaughter.

Right here indemnity to the owners of stock should be considered, which is a vexed question. There are now many animals in the immediate vicinity of Raleigh suffering with tuberculosis; one died, a post-mortem examination showed tuberculosis in its worst form; another was slaughtered showing the same. For the protection of our farmers, the State should take some action on this line.

W. C. McMACKIN.

## THE CHARLOTTE GOLD BUGS

THE OBSERVER PRINTING HOUSE IN  
GOOD RUNNING ORDER.

A Local Mathematician Figures Out Butcher's Pay While in Raleigh—Medical Society Formed.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 30.—M. J. P. Long, of this city, is a member of the committee of the Gold Democracy which meets in Raleigh Feb. 3. Mr. Long, with S. Wittkowsky, bore the jibes of friends early in the campaign and were considered traitors by the Bourbons. But their missionary work told with effect and within a month the "gold bugs" had quite a respectable following in Charlotte.

A local mathematician has figured and says that the very honorable and Adonis-like Sena or from North Carolina, May Rion Butler, from the "yeast" of the

State, has unjustly and with malice aforethought misappropriated and wrongfully used the sum of \$402.81, on \$13.89 per day for 29 days, paid him by our Uncle Sam for other and specific purposes—to wit: To remain in Washington and attend to his Senatorial duties; whereas, the time stated has been spent at Raleigh in venting his spleen for the ratification of personal malice, and endeavoring thereby to elect "anyone to beat Pritchard." If Butler would do right, indeed, ease his conscience, this exact sum should be paid by him to some worthy object; for instance, the Masonic Orphan Asylum at Oxford or to any other equally deserving institution. Mr. Butler need not rise to explain why he cannot do so. Explanations of wrongdoing of this character make the crime ten fold greater, and the Senator certainly cannot afford to have any more sins laid at his door.

The continued low temperature in this section prevents farmers bringing in cotton. Should it continue "spot" will prove a good thing for holders. Through the unifying energy of Manager Blakey, of the Observer printing house, that establishment is now in good running order, showing a vast improvement in facilities over those anterior to the fire.

A medical society has been formed in this city with Dr. R. J. Brevard as president. There are over thirty resident physicians in Charlotte—one to every 500 inhabitants.

Over Half a Million Balance.  
New York, Feb. 1.—Treasury balances: Coin, \$122,777,421; currency, \$55,080,348.

## A rejoinder.

MR. EDITOR: In the issue of THE TRIBUNE of the 31st January there appears an interview with one Charles J. Parker in regard to our public schools and incompetent teachers, in which he is reported to have used the following language: "In one school, to my personal knowledge, the committee employed a teacher from the Soldiers' Home. Probably the fact that he 'fought, bled and died' for his country and needed the money for his family secured him the place."

I am the only one from the Soldiers' Home teaching school, and as I am teaching in the neighborhood in which Charles J. Parker was reared and in which his father now resides, I take it that I am the teacher referred to. The flippant and uncharitable remark of this young man would not be noticed were I alone concerned, but the gentlemen who employed me are included in the wholesale slander and uncalled for insult. Ind-ed, it is a direct assault upon every old soldier whose physical infirmities, incurable wounds or financial condition force him for a time to ask aid from the State, in whose service the best years of their lives were spent.

Such unkind repreaches we know are common, but it is comforting to know that they are never uttered by the best class of our people or endorsed by those whose feelings are capable of being moved by noble or patriotic impulses.

Under the kind and generous treatment I have received at the Soldiers' Home my health has been restored and I am now teaching in the country, not only to make money, as the quotation above alleges or implies, but also to be of some benefit to my State and fellow man. I have over a dozen first grade certificates, and am willing at any time to test my scholarship with Charles J. Parker.

I "fought and bled" for my country, but am not "dead" yet, and if this young man don't want to be convinced of this fact he had better cease his attacks upon a "teacher from the Soldiers' Home."

E. M. WADDELL.

## Another Bright Little Town.

Maxton, N. C., Feb. 1.—The bright little town of Maxton is situated on the Carolina Central branch of the Seaboard Air Line and on the Bennettsville branch of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad; has a population of about 1,200 souls, and is an up-to-date business town; is a good cotton center and the people are a cultivated and pleasant class of people to meet with.

The people of this town are very anxious to have a bank started here, and we will make liberal inducements to an experienced party, who is looking for an opening in this line. The local capitalists will take most of the stock and the merchants will give the bank a liberal support.

There are thirty mercantile houses, one buggy factory, machine shops, etc., doing here an annual business of many thousands of dollars, which will be thrown to the bank. Then they have a large cotton factory here. The banking business is at present done at Laurinburg, a small town about seven miles from here. Splendid hotel accommodations are had here in the Maple Shade Inn, a handsome hostelry, presided over by an able and up-to-date hotel man, Mr. J. B. Weatherly, who is a great favorite with the traveling public. The table is excellent and the cozy rooms and comfortable. It is one first-class hotel where the traveling man is not charged extra for every accommodation tendered to him.

Maxton is quite a place for game, plenty of quail, and a large number of sportsmen visit the town in quest of sport.

## POLAND.

Brutal Murderer Hanged.

St. Joseph Mo., Jan. 30.—James B. Inks was hanged at Oregon, Holt county, 30 miles north of this city this morning. He walked up the scaffold with a firm step and, after declaring he was going straight to heaven, had his neck broken by the drop. On May 15, 1895, Inks brutally murdered John Patterson, one of the most prominent residents of Holt county, meeting him on the street and shooting him down without a word because of a fancied insult.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

## THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

### Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

#### ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinabove set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business prop sed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be \$0.00, divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the Board of Directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the Board of Directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purposes of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,  
F. M. MESSLER,  
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:

WILLIAM O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,  
WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation, was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of the Acts of 1893.

Now, THEREFORE, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company, for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,  
Secretary of State.

## The Sun.

The first of American News-papers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, \$6 a Year  
Daily and Sunday, by mail, \$8 a Year

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is the greatest Sunday Newspa-  
per in the world.

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To please and satisfy customers.

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That's why we enjoy such a large trade. When you come in our store you will find a complete stock. New, Finest Quality, Lowest Prices, Polite Salesmen.

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We invite everybody to call and inspect our goods. Prices guaranteed.

</

## JUST A MATTER OF BUSINESS

STOCKHOLDERS SATISFIED WITH THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

Value of Stock Increased—Dividends on the State's Investment—How the Road Would Look Stripped of Its Betterments.

Winston Republican.

There is a diversity of opinions as to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railroad, and politicians and business men are arrayed on each side.

The question should be treated entirely as a business proposition. After careful investigation, if it is found that the State's interests are being sacrificed then the lease should be annulled; if on the other hand it appears to be best for the State then the lease should be sustained. As to what the possibilities of the road may be in the future, is largely a matter of conjecture. It is argued that if the Southern can pay to the State six and a half per cent. now, and after the expiration of the present lease, seven per cent. for ninety-nine years, then the future prospects of the road might demand a higher rental; but if its money earning power should be diminished, then the State would become the loser.

It is said that the private stockholders, who, up to the time of the lease of the North Carolina Railway to the Richmond and Danville Railway, had never received a dollar as dividend upon their stock, are well satisfied with the present lease to the Southern, and it is fair to assume that they have carefully figured upon the chances. In fact, under the former lease they received 6 per cent. net dividend annually, and saw their stock advance from 30 cents on the dollar to \$1.20 on the dollar. If the present lease to the Southern holds good they can safely calculate on 7 per cent. net, which will be equal to eight per cent. compared with ordinary investments upon which you are forbidden by law to demand or accept more than 6 per cent., out of which you must pay taxes, etc. The construction bonds with which the road was built cost the State now about \$165,000 interest annually, the rental of the road under the new lease will be \$210,000 per annum, or a clear gain of \$45,000.

This amount, set aside as a sinking fund, would pay off the entire liability of the State on account of the North Carolina Central Railway, in about forty years, and leave the State with a net annual income of \$210,000 by the trade. Under the lease of the R. & D. R. R., the road was to be returned as at the time of the lease, that is, with old iron rails, old out-of-date rolling stock, etc. There are many miles of side-track along the route that belongs to the Southern that would be removed if the lease be annulled. Imagine how Durham would look with her side-tracks reduced to the extent of twenty-five years ago, and you have the situation along the line—an old road bed and little of value besides, would constitute the State's holdings. Under the new lease the betterments all become the property of the State, and to the taxable value of the road.

What motives inspired the making of the lease at the time, we cannot and do not undertake to say, but *The Republican* hopes and believes that this whole matter will be calmly and carefully considered as a business proposition, and without party bias, and that whatever action the Legislature may take will guard alike the interest of the State and the individual stockholders.

**The Defeat of Dubois.**

N. Y. Mail and Express.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, has paid the inevitable penalty of political treachery and party betrayal. After a struggle for re-election, in which he was openly aided by Chairman Jones, of the Popocretive National Committee, and by all the rag-tag and botbody elements of Populism, he has been beaten by an illiterate German-American farmer, who knows but little more about statecraft than a short horn steer knows about geology.

Dubois was elected to the Senate as a Republican, he accepted the obligation of allegiance to that party and was honored and trusted by its leaders. But when the free coinage fanaticism swept over the West he unblushingly deserted his party, cast in his lot with the Bryanites and used all his influence to drag the young commonwealth of Idaho away from her Republican moorings. A man of acknowledged character and ability, ambitious, popular and enjoying the full confidence of his constituents, his defection was a deadly blow to the Republican ticket, and he struck it as a Hessian, in the hope of a re-election as the reward for his treachery.

In this expectation he has been rudely disappointed. He betrayed his party only to be betrayed by his confederates. And there is an irony approaching retribution in the fact that he has been beaten by a nobody, a commonplace, well meaning citizen, whose intellectual sun rises and sets within the limits of the free silver dogma. The defeat of Dubois will gratify every honest American partisan, be he Republican or Democrat, who believes in good faith and square dealing in politics. It is a reminder that treachery is bad policy, and that the people despise a sneak.

In Stantonburg township Monday night about 9 o'clock, W. T. Harrison shot and seriously wounded J. W. Stancil just over the hill. It seems that some boys were fighting, and Mr. Stancil, it is supposed, went to part them when Mr. Harrison's son struck him. Then Mr. Stancil struck Harrison's boy, then Harrison, Sr., pulled his pistol and putting it to Stancil's breast fired. Witnesses say that he tried to shoot again, but that bystanders prevented him. They also say that he remarked: "I have had

years to see the manifest injustice, and now they kick."

Everything is now in readiness for the execution of Monroe Johnson on February 8th, and should the Governor fail to interfere, there will be another chapter to the book of doubts as to the guilt of accused persons. There are some who did not think that the testimony in his case did not justify the verdict, and that it would be far better for the Governor to give the condemned the benefit of every doubt, and commute his sentence to imprisonment for life.

The Humane Society of Charlotte has been receiving contributions from the charitably disposed, and dispensing the to the worthy poor. Evangelist Doritee closed his missionary work here on Sunday afternoon. The meetings were well attended, and it is said productive of much good. Last Saturday afternoon a little "dodger" was gotten out by the Y. M. C. A., inviting men to a meeting Sun day afternoon, and a conspicuous line on the paper read "For men only." An old colored woman got one, and with a broad grin on her face, said, "Now der, what's up—der is somefin' wrong, whar de woman can't go." Her attention being called to the fact that it was a religious meeting, she fell into a penitential mood, conscience stricken perhaps at her sacrifice, and prayerfully said, "De Lord forgive me." Her auditors smiled.

The vaccination of all school children is now urged by local physicians on account of the alleged smallpox cases at Greensboro.

## A FORESTVILLE DIFFICULTY

HENRY WALL SHOT SATURDAY NIGHT—JOHN GROVER ARRESTED.

**Wall's Condition Serious—A Woman Caused the Trouble—Grover Brought to Raleigh and Placed in Jail.**

Yesterday afternoon Mr. John Jones and Deputy Oates brought to Raleigh John Grover, charged with shooting Henry Wall. Grover was carried before Justice Harry Roberts, who committed him to jail, placing his bond at three hundred dollars.

John Grover is a white man about thirty years of age. He came to Forestville last September and has been working as a section hand on the S. A. L. road there. On last Saturday night about nine o'clock John Grover went to see Henry Wall, a colored fellow who is also a section hand.

Grover had been drinking, and after entering Wall's house he began using profane language before the women who were present. He and Wall then had some words, and both of them went out of the house. Grover says he started away, when Wall, threatening him, put his hand back as if to draw a pistol, whereupon Grover drew his revolver and shot Wall. The ball entered the upper part of the leg and lodged in his thigh.

Dr. Powers, of Wake Forest, who is attending the wounded man, has been unable thus far to find the ball. However, it is thought that Wall will recover. A negro woman named Mary Crisp is said to be at the bottom of the whole affair. She was convicted at the last term of Wake court, but skipped while her partner went to the roads. She was brought in yesterday by the same officers who had Grover in charge.

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that laid against your for two years, and I will give it to you again if you don't get away." These men have been good friends and neighbors up to the time of this sad affair. Mr. Harrison was bound over to Court in the sum of \$200. It was not at first thought the wound was serious, but since Mr. Stancil has grown much worse.—*Wilson Times*.

## WHERE YOU MAY FIND THEM.

### CITY ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

#### SENATE BY DISTRICTS.

First—J. L. Whedbee, 225 New Bern ave.

First—John F Newsom, 225 Blount st.

Second—T. E. McCaskey, Branson House, room 10.

Second—N. B. Yeager.

Third—James M. Early, Mrs. Ray's, Salisbury st.

Fourth—E. T. Clark, Mrs. A. M. Clark, cor Bloodworth and Polk sts.

Fifth—W. Lee Person, 515 South Blount st.

Sixth—A. J. Moye, Mrs. Hutchings, 14 Martin st.

Seventh—J. T. Sharpe, Mrs. Hutchings, West Martin st.

Eighth—J. F. Mitchell, Mrs. Whitley's, 122 New Bern ave.

Ninth—G. L. Hardison, 114 West Martin st.

Tenth—George C. Cannon, Harrison House.

Eleventh—W. B. Henderson, 320 South Blount st.

Twelfth—C. H. Utley, Mrs. Ellington, 226 New Bern ave.

Thirteenth—E. S. Abell, 118 North Wilmington st.

Fourteenth—Geo. E. Butler, 454 Fayetteville st.

Fifteenth—E. N. Roberson, Mansion House.

Sixteenth—Augustus Shaw, refused to tell.

Seventeenth—J. McP. Geddy, Mansion House.

Eighteenth—Dr. Wm. Merritt, 603 Wilmington st.

Nineteenth—James W. Atwater, Mrs. M. H. Brown, 603 South Wilmington st.

Twenty-ieth—J. A. Walker, 603 South Wilmington st.

Twenty-first—A. M. Scales, 305 Hillsboro st.

Twenty-second—Dr. D. Reid Parker, Dr. W. H. Bobbitt, cor. Hargett and Dawson sts.

Twenty-third—D. A. Patterson, 120 Fayetteville st.; W. H. Odom, 120 Fayetteville st.

Twenty-fourth—C. D. Barringer, 213 West Martin st.

Twenty-fifth—Dr. J. B. Alexander, Mrs. Evans, 104 North McDowell st.

Twenty-sixth—S. A. Earhardt.

Twenty-seventh—J. A. Ramsay, Miss Jenny Miller, cor. Person and New Bern ave.

Twenty-eighth—S. F. Shore, Hotel Florence.

Twenty-ninth—A. C. Sharpe, Mrs. M. H. Brown, 603 Wilmington st.

Thirtieth—Rev. J. A. Ashburn, Hotel Florence.

Thirty-first—L. H. W. Barker, Exchange Hotel.

Thirty-second—M. H. Justice, 305 Hillsboro st.

Thirty-third—George H. Smathers, 527 South Salisbury st.

Thirty-fourth—H. S. Anderson, Mrs. Tucker, Fayetteville st.

Thirty-fifth—J. F. Ray, Park Hotel.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

S. A. White, Alamance, 404 Hillsboro street.

J. W. Watts, Alexander, 425 Wilmington street.

H. F. Jones, Alleghany, 425 Wilmington street.

James E. Leak, Anson, Spencer Blackburn, Ashe, Park Hotel, Room 47.

H. E. Hodges, Beaufort, Branson House, Room 10.

K. W. White, Bertie, Harrison House, Sidney Meares, Bladen, 120 Fayetteville street.

W. W. Drew, Brunswick, V. S. Lusk, Buncombe, Park Hotel.

W. G. Chandler, Buncombe, J. H. Pearson, Burke, Mrs. Bagley's, E. A. F. Hileman, Cabarrus, J. L. Nelson Caldwell, Park Hotel.

J. E. Burgess, Camden, E. C. Duncan, Carteret, Park Hotel, Room 61.

C. J. Yarbrough, Caswell, L. R. Whitener, Catawba, Branson House, Room 2.

J. E. Bryan, Chatham, L. L. Renn, Chatham, D. W. Deweesee, Cherokee, Mrs. Tuckers, Fayetteville street.

Richard Elliott, Chowan, Wm. Plot, Clay, B. F. Dixon, Cleveland, J. B. Schulken, Columbus, 101 McDowell street.

Robt Hancock, Craven, 128 W. Hargett street.

T. H. Sutton, Cumberland, Smith House, Hillsboro street.

W. P. Wemyss, Cumberland, Harrison House.

W. H. Gallop, Currituck, G. C. Daniels, Dare, Harrison House, Room 9.

J. R. McRary, Davidson, 119 Hillsboro Street.

W. A. Bailey, Davie, Maurv Ward, Duplin, 138 cor. Jones and Dawson streets.

J. W. Umstead, Durham, 326 New Blount street.

J. H. Dancy, Edgecombe, 515 South Blount street.

E. Bryant, Edgecombe, 515 South Blount street.

J. L. Grubbs, Forsyth, Florence Hotel, Room 6.

W. P. Ormsby, Forsyth, Hotel Florence, Room 6.

W. T. Ba row, Franklin, S. M. Wilson, Gaston, T. H. Rountree, Gates, Branson House, Room 17.

John Dayton, Graham, —.

W. H. Crews, Granville, 409 South Blount street.

John King, Granville, —.

W. R. Dixon, Greene, Mrs. Hutchings, Martin street.

B. G. Chilcutt, Guilford, Harrison House, Room 18.

J. C. Bunch, Guilford, Scotland Harris, Halifax, 315 South Blount street.

J. H. Arrington, Halifax, L. B. Chapin, Harnett, 110 Fayetteville street.

James Ferguson Haywood, Mrs. Bagley's, E. South street.

J. B. Freeman, Henderson, Mrs. Tucker, Fayetteville st.

Starkey Hare, Hertford, 225 Newbern Avenue.

John G. Harris, Hyde, Harrison House

John R. McLeland, Iredell, Park Hotel.

J. A. Hartness, Iredell, —.

J. B. Ensley, Jackson, Miss Jennie Miller, cor. Newbern avenue and Person st.

St. Claude W. Smith, Johnston, Park Hotel

## THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY  
THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:  
Tribune Building, 122 Fayetteville Street.  
TELEPHONE No. 265.SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
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Six Months ..... 3.00  
Three Months ..... 1.50  
One Month ..... .50  
Invariably Payable in Advance.

Communications and items of news intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name.

Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.



The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1897.

## THRASHING OVER OLD STRAW.

The *News and Observer* has turned itself loose on the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern. It puts in evidence old editorials that have appeared in that paper since the lease was made. Just what influence such twaddle can have upon sensible, brainy men in the State Legislature, is not hard to estimate. The *News and Observer* argues from a personal standpoint. He takes his position not from the people's point of view, but from his "hurt," personally. The *News and Observer*, while an excellent newspaper, and much improved since THE TRIBUNE started, has the reputation of misrepresenting things, politically and otherwise, or views questions from a questionable viewpoint, as expressed by some of the leading and intelligent Democrats of the State. The paper does not reflect the sentiments of the Democratic party in much it advocates. It proposes to lead in shaping politics and State legislation, but it does not seem to be able to command the forces. It not only takes issue with its late Governor and others, but it criminally all men who have had anything to do with the lease of the railroad, and accuses every one who believes that the Southern ought to have the road upon lease in preference to any other railroad company as accessories to the crime, and proposes to brand every legislator who votes against annulling the lease as guilty of "high crime."

In other words, the *News and Observer* has started out to bulldoze the legislators—force them by power of the press and accusations of crime, personal abuse, vituperation and the use of all language calculated to cast odium upon men upon whose character there is not a taint. The whole line of argument tends in that direction. While forecasting the evil effects the lease would have upon the State, it proves nothing and does nothing but ask questions and prophesy evil. This is no argument. Assertions and speculation baselessly founded can convince no man against facts as they exist. Trade and transactions are based upon the present condition of the market. Dealing in futures is called gambling, and the *News and Observer* deals, in the argument, upon the future, and ventures to bet that the railroad in twenty-five or ninety-nine years will be worth a "hundred fold" more than it is now. This is speculation of an inflationist in the highest degree. The *News and Observer* has no precedent to go upon. Is not that paper aware that money is going a-begging at 2 and 3 per cent.? And in the face of this fact, the Southern Railway Company proposes to pay the individual stockholders 6½ per cent. on their stock now and 7 in five years from now. The State is a stockholder and represents individuals. The individual stockholders are reputable and representative men of the State, and these are entirely satisfied with the transaction as an excellent business arrangement. They are guaranteed this high rate of interest—high compared to the regular rate of interest for money—for years to come. The State is in the same category as the individual. What is good for the one is certainly good for the other.

The argument for an usurious rate of interest will not hold good against a railroad, any more than it will against an individual.

We have just as good right to argue that the line of road in question will be insolvent and worthless in twenty or fifty or ninety-nine years, as it will be worth double what it is estimated at today. We know old lines of railroad in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, built many years ago, that do not pay a cent dividend or interest on their stock, nor have they for years, nor are likely to in years to come. At the time built, and for several years thereafter, these roads paid a handsome dividend.

But here we have a wealthy and responsible party who leases the property and agrees to pay a rate of interest far exceeding the present price of money. Further, it will not depend upon the earnings of the North Carolina road to pay this interest. Should it be a losing investment in coming years, the whole of the Southern system is held responsible for the payment of the interest. So it is absolutely sure that the State and individual will receive the interest upon their stock without fear of losing it, and there is no way by which the company can defraud them out of it. As a business transaction it is as good a one as could be made, better than the *News and Observer* dare attempt to point to in these days of cheap money and small profits.

There is no sentiment in this. It is purely a business transaction. The *News and Observer* knows there is not a corporation, trust company, railroad or individual that could lease this road other than the Southern. Capital is not taking the risk of such competition, and capital doesn't love North Carolina any more than it loves any other State, and if the Southern did not want it, it would go a-begging; and does the State wish to operate it? Hardly. It would indeed be a white elephant on her hands.

The *News and Observer* deals in sentiment and appeals to the passions of jurors who are prejudiced against corporations in order to do injustice to the Southern and wrong to the State and individual stockholders. It argues to the extreme; to that extent that for many years the Southern Company has dominated the Democratic party—carried it around in its vest pocket—brought up by railroad passes and "other" flattering influences. We say this is a libel on the Democratic party. If what the *News and Observer* says be true, there has not been an honest Democrat in the State Legislature for twenty years, and, to cap the climax, it accuses ex-Governor Carr as the chief of the highway robbers.

These matters here briefly, but we hope pointedly, alluded to, are plain facts, as stated in the *News and Observer*. In its zeal to injure the Southern and pervert the best interests of the State, to gratify its personal spleen, it overreaches itself, and the deduction is that all men who have had anything to do with the lease are blackguards and criminals, and that legislators who fail to vote to annul the lease are blacker blackguards and deeper dyed criminals. If any intelligent reader can get out of the mighty effort put forth to crush the lease, the Southern, ex-Governor Carr and directory, and all those who cannot be dragged by the heels to the *News and Observer*'s way of thinking, then we confess our inability to understand what a man means when he tries to express himself on paper.

There is another view to take of this matter. Without going into detail, further than our synopsis of the bill editorially in Sunday morning's issue, we unhesitatingly say that if the bill passes as it reads, it will deal a death blow to railroad enterprises and all other enterprises in the State for years to come. For it is observed that North Carolina never had such an opportunity to spring forward into a grand, progressive arena and win an easy victory as she has today. Thousands of letters are being received daily by men in the State from outside her borders making inquiries for homes and investments. Pass this bill, and not one in one hundred will ever cross her line. It will deal that kind of a death-blow that will take a general

ation to recover from. If we were disposed to argue this question from a sentimental point of view, we might appeal to our law makers to handle this bill as carefully as they would a deadly viper, or a hydra-headed monster that would kill any business throb of the pulse of the public and private enterprises; but while this is true, we prefer to base our argument upon a business basis, with the results that would surely follow.

## A VISIT TO DURHAM.

Yesterday a member of the editorial staff of THE TRIBUNE spent a few hours in Durham, looking up old friends, and noting the changes and improvements wrought within the past three years. Familiar faces were met with everywhere, though some were missing, never to be seen again in this life. The evidences of Durham's activity and progress were apparent upon every hand. The Duke and Blackwell factories, which have made the fame of Durham, and have contributed largely to its material prosperity, were found to be fully abreast of the times, if not a little ahead. A visit to the former recalled some things that were familiar and shed a flood of light upon some new features in the process of cigarette manufacture. Some of the more recently invented labor saving machinery seemed little short of marvelous. Through the kindness of Mr. B. N. Duke, a pilot was provided for a trip through the various departments of the immense establishment. Col. J. S. Carr made THE TRIBUNE man feel at home in the Blackwell factory. After a visit to several departments, the writer took his departure with a package as large as he could carry conveniently as a memento of the visit.

It is always a pleasure to THE TRIBUNE man to visit Durham. There are friendships and associations that touch his heart in a tender place; and besides, there is an air of enterprise and progress that cannot fail to impress anyone who goes there with eyes and ears open. One who has lived in Durham never forgets that he was once a Durhamite, and never ceases to feel a certain sense of pride in the fact.

THE Atlanta Constitution explains the California school system for the information of the Georgia Legislature, and THE TRIBUNE copies the article, hoping that it will interest our law makers who are brought face to face at this time with the problem of improving the public schools of North Carolina and increasing the school terms. There seems to be no escape from increased taxation, either general or local, if we expect to comply with the constitutional requirement of four months school in every district. The public schools cannot be materially improved in any respect without more money. Let our Legislature look this fact squarely in the face, and then decide upon the best way to raise the money.

REPRESENTATIVE J. Will Roberts, of Madison county, has received a letter from Mr. C. E. Jarvis, chairman of the Populist County Executive Committee, which declares that he cannot follow Butler into the Democratic party and that he will henceforth act with the Republican party. While this step is taken by Mr. Jarvis, and will be taken by many other Populists, yet the effort will be made to dethrone Butler and choose a leader of their party that can harmonize the conflicting elements; and while the Populist party has received a blow it will hardly recover from, it will endeavor to maintain its autonomy.

## Governor Russell's Office.

The Governor of North Carolina yesterday made re-position on the Governor of North Carolina for William M. Rook who is wanted in Florence, S. C., for arson.

Governor Russell has received a letter from William P. Parrish of 35 Wall Street, Mills Building, New York City. Mr. Parrish is at the head of a company with capital stock of \$250,000 which is striving to act as a medium between the opportunities for investment in the South and the money in the North which is seeking investment. Mr. Parrish is highly recommended by the City National Bank of Selma, Alabama.

Dry Goods Trading Continues Light. New York, Feb 1.—The week in the dry goods market opened without change in any of the departments. Trading continues light.

## CALIFORNIA SCHOOL SYSTEM.

## A State in Which Taxes Have no Terrors for the People.

Atlanta Constitution.

The Constitution has recently referred to the imperative necessity which demands that the public school system of the State shall be made more efficient, and more conformable to the standards of intelligence and progress which the people of Georgia have set up for themselves. These standards cannot be permanently maintained unless our public school system shall be lifted out of its present state of inefficiency. There will be a constant falling away from them until there is some change made in the system—until its present defects are cured.

The State of California affords a fine example for Georgia to follow in improving our school system. In that State the schools have four sources of revenue: 1. A permanent fund consisting of receipts from the sales of school lands two sections in each township and amounts to \$4,400,000. The interest on this fund, together with the interest on school land, yields an income of \$260,000, or more.

2. A poll tax of two dollars levied on each male inhabitant between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years. This gives to the State school fund about \$260,000 annually.

3. A tax of five per cent. on collateral inheritances, which is paid into the school fund. The amount varies, but will average about \$100,000.

4. An ad valorem tax levied on all the property in the State, at a rate sufficient to raise seven dollars yearly for each census child. The amount received from this source last year was, in round numbers, \$2,500,000.

In addition to this, each county is required by law to levy a county school tax, the maximum rate of which shall not exceed fifty cents on each \$100 of taxable property, nor the minimum rate be less than sufficient to raise six dollars for each census child in the county. Each school district in a county has the right to tax itself for school purposes. The school fund is raised and distributed in a democratic way. The State sets the initiative, insists on a reasonable fund, and the rich and populous centres are made to contribute to the poor and sparsely settled districts, but these districts are not allowed to hold out their hats for contributions unless they themselves add something. They are compelled to pay a tax as a reminder that each county and each district must share with the State the responsibility of educating the children.

All State school moneys are apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the several counties in proportion to the number of school census children, and the moneys so apportioned are distributed to the several county treasurers by the State Treasurer, on the order of the State superintendent.

The county school fund is collected by the county tax collector, turned over to the county auditor, and by him transferred to the county treasurer, who is the custodian of all school funds. The entire fund is distributed on the basis of the number of teachers to which each district is entitled. One teacher is estimated for every seventy children, or fraction thereof of not less than twenty census children in the district. To each district is apportioned \$500 for every teacher assigned to it. Under the law the schools of the State are enabled to remain open eight and seven-tenths months a year.

The ad valorem tax, under which the largest part of the fund is collected, compels the rich and populous districts to contribute to the aid of the poor and sparsely settled regions, and is an equitable method of raising the fund.

## An Enchanted City.

"The most remarkable town in North Carolina is a little village in my section called Grafton," said Representative E. V. Cox of Pitt. "The town has about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, but the wonderful feature is that the place is counted in three townships, in both Pitt and Lenoir counties, and hence in two senatorial districts and in two congressional districts. There is not a man in Grafton who knows who is his representative, his senator or his congressman."

## Mr. O. H. Dockery, Jr., Honored.

Mr. O. H. Dockery, Jr., was in the city yesterday. Mr. Dockery received a telegram from Senator Prichard Saturday announcing that he had been appointed an aide to General Pitt at the inauguration of Major McRae in March. This is quite an honor but it is entirely merited, for a more zealous and at the same time conservative young Republican lawyer than O. H. Dockery, Jr., cannot be found in the State.

## Entertainment Thursday.

On Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock the pupils of the colored Desh, Dunn, and Blund Institution will give an entertainment complimentary to the members of the General Assembly. The institution is located on the corner of South and Bloodworth streets.

## CLERK SWINSON KICKS

## Wants to Be Boss of the Enrolling Office.

## BIGGER MAN THAN THE CAUCUS

## ATTEMPTS TO GET BEHIND A FLIMSY SUBTERFUGE.

## Mr. Dockery Exposes the Pretense and Tells How Clerks Will Be Appointed—The Matter Regulated by Caucus.

The following statement from Mr. A. L. Swinson, the Populist enrolling clerk of the Legislature, was offered to THE TRIBUNE yesterday for publication. It also appeared in the Press-Visitor yesterday afternoon:

## THE STATEMENT.

The enrolling clerk being a creature of the General Assembly, and I, A. L. Swinson, having been elected as such, and having general direction of said office and responsible for any and all action taken as such clerk to the General Assembly, I desire to state for the information of all interested persons that I have kept to the agreement as made between Populists and Republicans by appointing an equal number of clerks from each party, as fast as the business of the office demanded.

2. A poll tax of two dollars levied on each male inhabitant between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years. This gives to the State school fund about \$260,000 annually.

3. A tax of five per cent. on collateral inheritances, which is paid into the school fund. The amount varies, but will average about \$100,000.

4. An ad valorem tax levied on all the property in the State, at a rate sufficient to raise seven dollars yearly for each census child.

In addition to this, each county is required by law to levy a county school tax, the maximum rate of which shall not exceed fifty cents on each \$100 of taxable property, nor the minimum rate be less than sufficient to raise six dollars for each census child in the county.

Each school district in a county has the right to tax itself for school purposes. The school fund is raised and distributed in a democratic way. The State sets the initiative, insists on a reasonable fund, and the rich and populous centres are made to contribute to the poor and sparsely settled districts, but these districts are not allowed to hold out their hats for contributions unless they themselves add something. They are compelled to pay a tax as a reminder that each county and each district must share with the State the responsibility of educating the children.

All State school moneys are apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the several counties in proportion to the number of school census children, and the moneys so apportioned are distributed to the several county treasurers by the State Treasurer, on the order of the State superintendent.

In future all these will be chosen by the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor have no power whatever to appoint or select any clerks in his office.

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quality of mathematics and physics has received a scholarship at Columbia University where he will spend the coming year.

The chapel exercises were conducted last Monday morning by Rev. W. A. Avent, of Harnett county, a member of the North Carolina Conference, visiting his brother in law, Prof. W. E. Peagam.

## DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES.

Understanding Reached at the Conference Last Night—Republicans Make Liberal Concessions—Co-operation Compact Practically Complete.

The Conference committee on co-operation Peoples' party caucus, composed of Senators McCloskey and Baker, and Representatives Abernathy, Bryan of Chatham, and Harris of the Republican caucus, composed of Messrs. Cook, Grant, Blackburn, Brown and Yancey last evening. The meeting was for the purpose of apportioning subject to the approval of the respective parties, the places to be filled by the caucuses of these parties. The meeting of the two committees was entirely harmonious, and it was unanimously agreed to recommend to the caucuses of the Republicans and Peoples' party the division of places as follows:

Penitentiary to the Republicans.

Agricultural Department to the Populists.

Railroad Commission to the Republicans.

Judge of the Criminal Circuit to the Populists.

Insane Asylum at Morganton to the Republicans.

Insane Asylum at Raleigh to the Populists.

Blind institution at Raleigh to the Republicans.

Insane Asylum at Goldsboro to the Populists.

Deaf and Dumb Institution at Morehead to the Republicans.

A & M College to the Populists.

# LONG STRING OF BILLS

Lots of Work Ahead for House Committees.

RELIEF FOR ALMOST EVERYBODY

COLORED TEACHERS' INDUSTRIAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

HOURS OF LABOR IN MILLS AND Factories—Wrestling With the Public School Problem—Few Bills Disposed Of.

The Senate was opened at 4 p.m. yesterday with prayer by Rev. Dr. Carter, of this city.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Hayt.

Petitions were introduced as follows:

Mr. Alexander—By citizens of M-cleod county, to regulate hours of work in factories, making ten hours a day's work for women and children.

Mr. Grant—By citizens of Wayne county, against the passage of the bill establishing a dispensary for the county.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Atwater—Bill to repeal chapter 190, Laws of 1895, relating to the collection of taxes in Craven county.

Mr. Walker (by request)—Bill for the benefit of the public school fund. Requires voters to exhibit tax receipts before being allowed to vote.

Mr. Hardison (by request)—Bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the state; also a bill to prohibit the sale of cigarettes.

Mr. Olin—Bill to provide for the election of a cotton weigher for Anson county, Wadsworth and other towns in the county; also a bill to repeal chapter 21, Laws of North Carolina.

Mr. Walker (by request)—Bill for the benefit of aged and infirm voters. Permits them to prepare and seal a ticket in the presence of two witnesses and send it to the poll.

Mr. Hardison—Bill to regulate hours of work in factories. Prohibits employing children under thirteen years old more than ten hours a day.

Mr. Scales—Bill to print and distribute sketches of North Carolina Regiments; also to extend and enlarge the time for holding the February term of the Superior Court of Guilford county.

Mr. Ramsay (by request)—Bill to amend section 2158 of The Code, allowing twelve months to enter caveat to will; also to amend section 1838 of The Code, relating to tenant by the courtesy; also to amend section 2159 of The Code, allowing caveators unable to give bond to bring suit without bond.

Mr. Hardison—Bill to carry into effect the educational provisions of the constitution. Requires the levying of local taxes to sustain the public schools four months, and to admit all persons between the ages of six and twenty one.

Mr. Mayo—Bill to define public schools and increase the number of days in which schools shall be taught.

Mr. Storer—Bill to permit F. W. Craft to kill birds on his own lands at any season.

Mr. Barker—Bill to place Abigail J. House on the pension roll.

Mr. Lyon (by request)—Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors near Gilead church, Caswell county; and to repeal section 1738 of The Code, and to amend sections 1738, 1199 and 1200 of The Code; also to secure enforcement of the criminal laws.

A letter was read from Mr. Roy Stone of the National Agricultural Department, accepting an invitation to deliver an address on good roads before the Legislature Friday night.

An invitation of the Leazer Literary Society of the Agricultural College to a debate Friday night was read, but no action was taken on it.

CALENDAR.

A resolution providing for the distribution of the Colonial Records, after discussion, was recommitted with numerous amendments.

Bill to authorize the Treasurer of Yadkin county to pay a school claim. Passed.

Bill to extend the time for collecting taxes in Asheville. Passed.

Bill to amend the charter of the Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, changing the name to Piedmont Fire Insurance Company, and increasing the capital stock from \$100,000 to \$100,000. Passed.

Bill to restore the office of county treasurer for McDowell county. Passed over informally.

Bill to prohibit the commissioners of Bladen county from levying a special school tax in Hollow township. Tabled.

Bill to regulate probate and registration fees for crop heirs in Cleveland county. Makes the fees 10 and 20 cents respectively. Amended to include Union, Franklin, Catawba and Mecklenburg counties. Passed.

Adjourned to eleven o'clock this morning.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order yesterday at 3:30 o'clock.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. W. C. Norman, of Edenton Street Methodist Church.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were introduced as follows: Mr. Cox—From citizens of the town of Hamton, Pitt county, opposing any change in the present laws regulating the town.

Mr. Cox—From Fish Creek Township, Pitt county, opposing any change in the law prohibiting the sale of liquors in three miles of Timothy Church.

There were reports from a number of standing committees. The majority of the bills reported upon had been considered at committee meetings during the forenoon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced: Mr. Cox—Bill relating to the sale of intoxicants within certain miles of Timothy Church, Pitt county.

Mr. Cox—Bill to amend chapter 135, Public Laws of 1895.

Mr. Arledge—Bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in three miles of Bethlehem.

Manse and Mill Springs churches in Polk county.

Mr. Arledge—Bill to prohibit sales of liquor in half a mile of Fork Creek Church, Polk county.

Mr. Cox—Bill allowing defendants in actions to plead statute of limitation.

Mr. Craven—Bill to amend chapter 459, laws of 1891, in relation to the price paid for weighing cotton.

Mr. Cox—Bill to amend section 72, chapter 159, laws of 1895.

Mr. Cox—Bill to amend chapter 351, laws of 1895.

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Mr. White—Bill in favor of R. R. Ross, late sheriff of Randolph county.

Mr. White—Bill to incorporate Star Lumber and Manufacturing Company in Montgomery county.

Mr. White—Resolution asking the appointment of a committee to visit the Governor's mansion and examine its condition with a view to making needed repairs.

Mr. Price—Bill to establish a dispensary at Wachaw.

Mr. Brice—Bill to amend chapter 24, laws of 1890.

Mr. Price—Bill to amend chapter 94, laws of 1896-77.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to regulate division of fences.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to regulate the importation of stock in stock law districts of Buncombe county.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to extend the time for collecting taxes in Asheville.

Mr. Lusk—Bill for the relief of E. A. Smith, Buncombe county.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to validate sales of real estate made by heirs of bona fide purchasers, without notice, after two years from the death of the testator.

Mr. Lusk—Bill in relation to the protection of disabled and other instruments.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to empower ministers and other officers in foreign countries to take acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments and take private examination of married women.

Mr. Alexander—Bill for the protection of school entertainments.

Mr. Alexander—Bill for the relief of Confederate Veterans' Associations.

Mr. Alexander—Bill for the relief of C. H. M. Sikes of Tyrrell county.

Mr. Alexander—Bill for the repeal of section 5, Chapter 135, laws of 1895.

Mr. Babbitt—Bill to hold a special election for stock law in Pamlico county.

Mr. Hauser—Bill to levy a stock tax in Lenoir county.

Mr. Abernathy—Bill for the improvement of the public schools of the State by appropriating \$100,000 of State funds to the better equipment of buildings and prolonging terms of the schools.

Mr. McPheeters—Bill to amend chapter 277, public laws of 1895, concerning divorce cases.

Mr. McPheeters—Bill to empower the Commissioners of Yancey county to work their convicts on the public roads.

Mr. McPheeters—Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Yancey county to levy special tax.

Mr. Nelson—Bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor within three miles of King's Creek Church, Caldwell county.

Mr. Hauser—Bill to protect the State Treasury by amending section 2873 of The Code.

Mr. Pool—Bill to amend chapter 85, public laws of 1895.

Mr. Abernathy—Bill to incorporate Laurel Hill church and school-house.

Mr. Whitener—Bill to establish a graded school in the town of Hickory.

Mr. Roberts—Bill to regulate the sale of concealed weapons by requiring those who sell them to procure license as dealers in intoxicants.

Mr. Ensley—Bill to give justices of the peace jurisdiction in certain cases where concealed weapons are used.

Mr. Ensley—Bill for the relief of James P. Cook, of Jackson county.

Mr. Foster—Bill for the protection of fish in the streams of Rockingham county.

Mr. Dockery—Bill for the relief of District No. 30, Nash county.

Mr. Cox—Bill to amend chapter 351, Public Laws of 1895.

Mr. Hare—Bill to amend chapter 277, Public Laws of 1895.

Mr. Sutton of Cumberland—Bill for the printing and distribution of sketches of North Carolina regiments.

Mr. Ferrell—Joint resolution to authorize the placing of Mrs. S. E. Knox on the pension roll for 1896.

Mr. Crews—Resolution in favor of Mr. Beckwith, of Johnston county.

Mr. Cook—Bill to amend chapter 254, Laws of 1899, concerning the public schools of Littleton.

Mr. Green—Bill for the relief of Margaret Grundaloff, widow of an ex-Confederate soldier.

Mr. Craven—Bill to amend section 5, Public Laws 1895.

Mr. Dockery—Bill for the relief of Jessie H. Thorn.

Mr. Dockery—Bill for the relief of P. G. Godfrey.

Mr. Young—Bill for the establishment of an additional term of the Superior Court to be held during August of each year.

Mr. Chapin—Bill to repeal chapter 490, public laws of 1893.

Mr. Young—Bill for the establishment of the North Carolina Industrial and Training School for colored teachers, providing that a board of directors be elected by the General Assembly, who shall locate the school wherever they shall deem best and in the city that will offer best inducements in the way of buildings, grounds, etc. Directors shall be elected for six years, and the sum of \$5,000 be appropriated annually to the institution.

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### Wake Forest Notes.

The present enrollment of students is 258.

The Summer School for teachers will open at the same time as the Summer Law School, June 23d.

Prospects are now for a very successful session.

Great numbers of Wake Forest men are among the leading teachers of the State, and it behoves them as well as others to profit

by this opportunity to keep in touch with the latest developments in the science of Pedagogics and other sciences

as well. Several specialists of wide

reputation are expected to be in the teaching force.

The Philomathian hall has just been

newly carpeted, and presents an unusually neat appearance.

The students in the law department,

and all others are delighted that Judge Clark has been secured to address them on Monday night of commencement week.

La gripe is still raging here. Professor Terrell and wife and little child are quite ill therewith. Professors Brewer, Mills and Gille have about recovered, and are now attending to their duties.

Great numbers are absent from morning roll calls, and the enviable excuse handed to the President is la gripe

THE TRIBUNE, which occupies a prominent place in the reading room, is surrounded daily by large numbers of students.

Don't grunt with stomach-ache.

Get relief quick

by using

**Discipline.**

Read before the Teacher's Normal Class of the Institution for the Blind Saturday morning, January 9, 1897.

In all ages a few learned men have written books on education. But ignorance and prejudice, together with other causes, made the world slow to adopt their suggestions. In the present century, however, there has been a great reform in educational matters. The best books on the subject have been adapted to the use of those whose opportunities of study have been limited. Psychology has been popularized, and its great principles are now the acknowledged foundation of all mental culture. There are normal schools everywhere, and teachers who hope to attain even respectability in their vocation are obliged to go through a regular course of training as those who engage in the other professions are forced to do. The result of this great movement is, that a rational system of education now prevails, to a greater or less degree, throughout Christendom.

Discipline has a two-fold character—government and training. Government aims at the present only; while training, by clearing the way for instruction, builds up and strengthens the character of the future independent man. Herbert says that the teacher who merely governs his pupils, without training them, is a poor teacher.

To the earnest, thoughtful teacher, no phase of education is more important than discipline. She feels that what her pupils are to become largely depends upon herself. History furnishes so many examples of men who might have been leaders in the world if they had possessed well regulated characters, that the teacher is often appalled by the greatness of her responsibility.

Conformity to law is one of the fundamental principles of happiness, and if the parents fail to give this training at home, the teacher is bound to make every effort to secure it. But how can she curb lawlessness, overcome sullen obstinacy, and incite reverence for established rules? This problem has to be met, and in a large measure solved, by each individual teacher. Yet we may gain something from the experience of others.

Before considering the best means of maintaining order in the school room, let us look a little at general discipline, that which concerns all who are connected with the management of schools. If the responsibility of teachers is great, then surely that of school boards and principals is weighty. They have the oversight of the whole school, and are often called on to deal with matters that require the greatest tact, and the clearest insight into character. Their ability to discriminate and to decide wisely in such cases, sometimes determines whether a boy shall become an honest and respectable man, or be an outcast from society. To bear these heavy responsibilities worthily require great patience, a deep and broad culture, a keen insight into human nature, and the statesman-like power of seeing into and planning for the distant future.

One source of endless trouble in most schools is the large number of rules that are laid down for their government. Confusion and recklessness are the sure attendants of a multitude of laws.

Our school authorities make the same mistake now that was made by one of the Greek republics in the sixth century, before the Christian era. That is, they attempt to do that by legislation which can only be accomplished by moral growth. In the University of Virginia the students govern themselves. They make and enforce their own rules, and the honorable record of that institution proves the soundness of its methods. It is said that in colleges where attendance at prayer is compulsory, the religious life is much narrower than in similar institutions where attendance at chapel is voluntary. Of course, a few reasonable, well defined, well-enforced rules are necessary in schools for children. But every violation of any law that goes unnoticed, weakens the authority of those whose business it is to see that the laws are carried out. We often make rules hastily, and when their absurdity is apparent, even to children, we lack the moral courage to admit that we have made a mistake, and undo the mischief. So, we go on, in a half-hearted sort of way, trying to enforce regulations that our own judgment condemns. The children soon understand our dilemma, and secretly despise us for it. The straightforward manly course would be to acknowledge that a certain rule, or set of rules, is unnecessary, and therefore inoperative.

School discipline may be greatly promoted by a thorough and sympathetic co-operation of the board, the principal and the teachers. The latter are often handicapped in their work by a suspicious watchfulness on the part of their superiors in office. If the authorities desire the

greatest good of the children, they must give the teachers their unbounded confidence and respect, for no one can do his best work without the generous appreciation of his employers.

But we are especially interested in the best means of securing discipline, and though we all have our opinions on the subject, still they are not so firmly fixed that they may not be modified by the judgment and experience of others. The teacher must deserve the respect of her pupils if she hopes to control them. She should quietly but firmly insist upon the strict observance of all the rules; and when it becomes necessary to inflict punishment, she should do that with a kindly dignity, that will convince the whole class that she is not actuated by personal feeling.

A good deal has been said about corporal punishment in schools. I do not know that it can be wholly dispensed with, yet I do know that very few teachers can use it without injuring themselves as well as their pupils. A proud, sensitive boy looks upon a whipping as an everlasting disgrace, which it is mean and cowardly to inflict; and he submits to it with a burning indignation, and a fierce desire for revenge. Much corporal punishment is sure to arouse in the children a sullen and defiant spirit, and with such spirit the full development of all their faculties is impossible.

A teacher with a highly nervous temperament and some aesthetic feeling, by whipping one of her pupils, might give her own nature a wound from which it could never recover.

As was said before, discipline has two aspects, government and training. It is through training or character building that we hope to do most for our pupils. What difficulties confront us as we approach this subject! Yet, if we are in a worthy sense teachers of the blind, we are specialists, for our pupils are exceptional people, and require the training that only specialists can give.

If, then, we are really specialists, no difficulty ought to be great enough to discourage us. The State has a right to expect us to be, and it ought to demand that we should be, more than ordinary teachers. We should not only be well educated men and women, but we should be in genuine sympathy with our pupils, putting ourselves in their places, and entering, as far as possible, into their thoughts and feelings. In short, we should give ourselves soul and body to our work. When one devotes himself entirely to any cause, he desires the best results that are possible. In order to obtain the best results from our work, we must go about it with broad intelligence, as well as profound earnestness.

Children come to us from all grades of society, bringing their home influences, their inherited propensities and the habits of body and mind, incident upon neglect and their cruel isolating affliction. These are our pupils, and to do the very best for them that can be done is our sacred duty.

Let us teach the children the value of honor by being perfectly honorable ourselves. No honorable man suspects others of evil motives. If we are constantly suspecting our pupils of violating rules and doing other wrong things, we shall certainly reap an abundant harvest of annoyance and worry.

We shall do the children a great injury if we prove to them by our suspicious watchfulness that we have no confidence in them. No system of spying can be productive of good, and it ought not to be tolerated for a moment in a school. Let us trust our pupils, making due allowance for the little things that children cannot help. Let us put them on their honor, making them feel that we expect them to do right, and that we shall be disappointed if they act otherwise. Let us teach them, by precept and example, the difference between courage and cowardice, the false and the true, the noble and the ignoble. If we do this, we shall build more lasting and beautiful monuments than any that adorned the Acropolis of Athens.

We who are unable to see are forced to depend largely on moral training to maintain order in our school rooms, and no one here will dare to say that the discipline there is not equally as good as that in any of the other rooms. I have kept study hours for years, and the room is always crowded, yet there have been very few cases of deception among the pupils. This fact proves that one's inability to watch one's pupils does not unfit one to control them as well as to instruct them. The fact that a teacher allows her pupils to move about in their seats, to shuffle their feet a little, and even to whisper once in a while, does not prove that she is inefficient as a disciplinarian, but it rather proves that she understands and sympathizes with children. School discipline is hardly synonymous with that of the Roman army, which reduced men to mere machines. The best teachers of all time have recognized the superiority of moral training, as a means of dis-

cipline over mere governmental repression.

**MARY SCHENK.**  
Teacher in the N. C. Institute for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

**COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.****Would Larger School Districts Be an Advantage?**

Superintendent Howell yesterday spoke of the great advantage which would be gained if our public school districts were made larger. There are now eighty-seven white school districts in Wake county and their average area is 10½ square miles, that is, about three miles square. Now Raleigh township has 16 square miles, being four miles square. If the other school districts in the county were made the same size there would be fifty-eight districts for the white children instead of eighty-seven, as there are now. The advantage which would result from this is apparent, for with eighty-seven districts each receives \$119 on the average, while with fifty-eight districts each would receive at least \$200. With eighty-seven districts the schools can only be run on the average of about three months, while with fifty-eight districts they can be run about six months.

But Mr. Howell said another reason, outside of the great financial advantage, is that while 153 is the total number of school districts in the county, white and colored, that 66 of this number are illegal districts, for the law provides that a school district must have not less than 65 children of school age, and these 66 districts have less than that number. This is an important matter and should have careful consideration.

**STANDING COMMITTEES****of the Senate and House of Representatives**

The following are the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives as revised up to date.

**Education**—Claude Dockery, chairman; S. A. White, McCrary, Cox, Young, Abernathy, King, White, of Randolph, Rountree, Whitener, Wren, Dixon, of Cleveland, Nelson, Walters, Murphy.

**Pensions**—Mr. Crumpler, chairman; Barrow, Ward, Chilcott, Roberts, Adams, McPhee, Ransom.

**Propositions and Grievances**—Spencer Blackburn, chairman; Sutton, of New Hanover; Crews, Craven, Carter, Crumpler, Cunningham, Lyle and Sutton, of Cumberland.

**Insane Asylum**—Sutton, of Cumberland, chairman; White, of Alamance, Alexander, Whitener, Parker, of Perquimans; Rountree, Pearson, Dixon, of Cleveland; Hartness.

**Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships**—D. B. Sutton, of New Hanover, chairman; Duncan, Peace, Freeman, Cannon, Ferrell, King, Maxton, Walters, Smith, Cathey, Roberts, Blackburn.

**Institutions for Deaf and Dumb**—Person, of Wayne, chairman; Abernathy, King, Hauser, Petree, Aiken, Green, Wren, Nelson, Duffy, Bryan, of Edgecombe.

**Immigration**—White, of Alamance, chairman; White, of Bertie, Bryan, of Edgecombe, Allen, Hodges, Barrow, Harris, of Hyde, Chaplin, McPhee, Ransom, Harris, of Hyde, Chaplin, McPhee, Ransom.

**Privileges and Elections**—Wakefield, Chairman; Wedde, Earnhart, Smart, Parker, McCarthey, Merritt, Person, Walker, Maulsby, Geddy, Justice, Abel, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

**Engrossed Bills**—McNeil, chairman; Ashburn, Dickson, Maulsby, Sharp, Yeager, Maxwell, Walker, Geddy, Utley, Parker, Justice, Abel, Barringer, Parker, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

**Deaf, Dumb and Blind**—Alexander, chairman; Maulsby, Person, Rollins, Sharp, of Wilson, Shaw, Atwater, Earnhart, Mitchell, Cannon, Walker, Hardison, Utley, Wedde, Yeager, Justice, Abel, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Lyon.

**Railroads and Railroad Commissioners**—Butler, Chairman; McCarthey, Shore, Maulsby, Sharp, of Wilson, Ramsey, Clark, Walker, McCaskey, Maxwell, Justice, Abel, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

**Penal Institutions**—Rollins, chairman; Cannon, Hyatt, Alexander, Sharp, Earnhart, McNeil, Hardison, Hardison, Utley, Wedde, Yeager, Justice, Abel, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

**Corporations**—Anderson, chairman; Maultsby, Rollins, Sharp, McCarty, Grant, Grant, Mose, Lyon, Butler, Earnhart, Clark, Justice, Abel, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

**Propositions and Grievances**—Shaw, Smart, Grant, Walker, Atwater, Eason, Maxwell, Justice, Abel, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

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**Propositions and Grievances**—Shaw, Smart, Grant, Walker, Atwater, Eason, Maxwell, Justice, Abel, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Hedges, Cooke, White, of Bertie; Person, of Wilson; Peace, Adams, Chapin, Crews, Holmes, Dixon, Duffy, Dockery, Lawhorn, McKenzie, Pinnix, Bryan, of Wilkes, Bailey, Pearson, Blackburn, Eddins, Arledge, Aiken, Platt.

**Military Affairs**—Cox, chairman; Chapin, Dancy, Ormsby, McBride, King, Price, Brown, Walters, Cunningham, Weymss.

**Public Roads and Turnpikes**—Ferrill, chairman; Reynold, Craven, Carter, Dayton, Daniels, Dewees, Harris, of Halifax, Wilson, Watts, McPheters.

**Rules**—Sutton, of Cumberland, chairman; Brown, Bryan, of Chahaw, Schulken, Nelson.

**Claims**—Petree, chairman; Meares, Howe, Arledge, Bobbitt, Chapman, Foster, Purgason, Jones, Watts.

**Senate Committees**.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate as corrected up to date.

**Judiciary**—Geo. Smathers, chairman;

Whitdee, Shore, Anderson, McCarthy,

Ramsey, Hare, Clark, Butler, McCaskey,

Maxwell, Mitchell, Justice, Abel,

Barringer, Parker, of Alamance; Ray,

Scales, Anthony.

**Finance**—McCaskey, chairman; Sharpe,

of Wilson; Parker, Alexander, McNeil,

Grant, Mitchell, Yeager, Wakefield,

Watts, McCaskey, Maxwell, Justice,

Abel, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray,

Scales, Anthony.

**Agriculture**—Parker, of Randolph,

chairman; McNeil, Hardison, Hare,

Merritt, Ashburn, Earnhart, Patterson,

Cameron, Rollins, Hyatt, Justice, Abel,

Barringer, Shore, Parker, of Alamance,

Ray, Scales, Anthony, Patterson, Parker,

Education—H. L. Grant, chairman;

Butler, Hare, Shore, Ramsey, Walker,

McCarthy, Utley, Ashburn, Hardison,

Anderson, McCaskey, Person, Justice,

Abel, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray,

Scales, Anthony.

**Corporations**—Anderson, chairman;

Maulsby, Rollins, Sharp, McCarty,

Grant, Utley, Wedde, Yeager, Justice,

Abel, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray,

Scales, Anthony, Barker.

**Propositions and Grievances**—Shaw,

Smart, Maxwell, Walker, Geddy, Utley,

Parker, Justice, Abel, Barringer, Parker,

Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

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## THE DEMAND IS LARGE

Heavy Trading in Railway  
and Miscellaneous  
Bonds.

MONEY RATES ARE SO LOW

CAPITALISTS ARE SEEKING IN-  
VESTMENTS AS OUTLETS.

General Demoralization in the Pro-  
duce Market at Chicago—Corn  
Followed Wheat in Its Decline.

Large Transactions.

New York, Feb. 1.—The feature of the day in stock and financial circles was the enormous demand and steady advance in railway and miscellaneous bonds.

The transactions in this department of the Stock Exchange footed up the large total of \$3,958,000, and the business unusually well distributed. Foreign as well as local houses were in the market for good bonds, and in many cases, owing to the advances in price, commission orders could not be executed.

One explanation for the activity is that capitalists, dissatisfied with the rates obtained in the money market, are seeking other outlets for their funds.

Today under this buying an advance of 1 to 4 per cent. took place. The improvement was not confined to the gilt-edged issue by any means, but the specie also participated in the upward movement. Stocks, on the other hand, were irregular, but in the main firm.

The irregularity was attributed to a desire of the Senate Committee to amend the general arbitration treaty.

London firms sold fairly large amounts of the international stocks on this account and professional operators short of the market attempted to force liquidations.

Very little impression was made on prices except in a few instances. Manhattan, Lackawanna and Tobacco, however, were rather feverish and did not receive the support accorded the general bid. There was good buying of the Northern Pacifics, and the new preferred went within a fraction of 39.

Houses with continental connections were buyers again today.

Louisville and Nashville was higher on the favorable report for December, net earnings showing a gain of \$9,317.

In the industrial group, Chicago gas was in request on the declaration of another quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent. Speculation closed irregular, but in the main firm. Net changes show losses of 1/4 to 1 percent. Western Union, Northern Pacific preferred, and Omaha, however, gained 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. Total gains were 186,040 shares.

Bonds were active and strong. The board footed up \$3,958,000.

Private wire of John A. Duncan, No. 307, Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	12
pref'd	54
American Sugar Refinery	117
pref'd	103
American Tobacco	74
pref'd	102
Atchison	147
B. & O	154
Canadian Pacific	55
C. & O	174
Chicago & Alton	164
C. B. & Q	7
Chicago Gas	78
Delaware & Lackawana	152
D. & C. F	154
Eric	34
pref'd	35
General Electric	94
Illinois Central	162
L. E. & W.	66
pref'd	153
Lake Shore	51
L. N. A. & C	4
Manhattan Consolidated	894
M. & C	15
Michigan Central	89
Missouri Pacific	22
Mobile & Ohio	21
Nash. & Chat	67
U. S. Cordage	pref'd
N. J. Central	1004
N. Y. Central	93
N. Y. & N. E.	38
N. & W. pref'd	17
Northern Pacific	15
pref'd	32
N. W.	104
pref'd	153
Pacific Mail	25
Reading	26
Rock Island	68
S. St. Paul	76
pref'd	133
Silver Certificates	64
Tenn. Coal & Iron	30
pref'd	80
Texas Pacific	97
Union Pacific	62
Wabash	16
Western Union	83
W. & L. E.	24
pref'd	94
S. C. 4's	106
U. S. new 4's, Dec	122
Coup	122

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	102
B	102
C	95
L. A. B. 4's	95
N. C. 4's	101
6's	122
Tenn. new set 3's	80
Va. 6's	5
Va. T. R. S.	6
Va. F. D.	62
U. S. 4's reg	111
coup	112
2's	95
So. Railway 5's	90
con	92
pref'd	29
S. C. 4's	106
U. S. new 4's, Dec	122
Coup	122

COUPONS.

Alabama, class A	102
B	102
C	95
L. A. B. 4's	95
N. C. 4's	101
6's	122
Tenn. new set 3's	80
Va. 6's	5
Va. T. R. S.	6
Va. F. D.	62
U. S. 4's reg	111
coup	112
2's	95
So. Railway 5's	90
con	92
pref'd	29
S. C. 4's	106
U. S. new 4's, Dec	122
Coup	122

MESS PORK.

February	\$7.62	\$7.62
May	7.75	7.72
July	7.92	7.92

LARD.

February	3.80	3.80
May	3.97	3.92
July	4.05	4.02

SHORT RIBS.

February	3.90	3.90
May	3.97	3.92
July	4.05	4.02

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour dull and easy, hard spring wheat patents \$4.14 to \$4.40 in wood; soft wheat patents \$3.09 to \$4.10; hard wheat bakers' in sacks \$2.75 to 25; soft wheat bakers' \$3.00 to \$3.35; No. 2 spring wheat \$1.80 to \$2.00; No. 3 spring wheat \$1.75 to \$2.00; No. 4 spring wheat \$1.60 to \$1.80.

Mealings uplands, 7 1/2 lb against \$2 last year. Southern spot marks were firm.

McINTYRE & WARDWELL.

MESS PORK.

No. 2 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 2 corn 22 1/2¢.

No. 3 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 4 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 5 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 6 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 7 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 8 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 9 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 10 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 11 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 12 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 13 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 14 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 15 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 16 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 17 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 18 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 19 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 20 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 21 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 22 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 23 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 24 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 25 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 26 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 27 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 28 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 29 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 30 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 31 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 32 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 33 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 34 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 35 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 36 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 37 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 38 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 39 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 40 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 41 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 42 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 43 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 44 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 45 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 46 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 47 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 48 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 49 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 50 oats 16 1/2¢.

No. 51 oats 16 1/2¢.

## THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1897.

## THE WEATHER.

**Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity.**  
Tonight threatening weather, with light rain. Tuesday rain followed by clearing.

**Forecast for North Carolina.**

Snow, followed by rain tonight and Tuesday morning; clearing Tuesday afternoon. Warmer in the interior.

**Weather Conditions.**

A storm appears central this morning in the east portion of the Gulf of Mexico, which is causing heavy rains in the Southern States. The largest amounts recorded were 156 inches at Memphis and 140 at Vicksburg. It is now raining over Florida, South Carolina and Georgia, and the rain area will advance northeastward tonight.

The high barometer has been divided into two portions: one central on the North Atlantic, the other over Texas.

The weather is generally cloudy everywhere in the west, where it is clear. No temperatures below zero are reported anywhere.

O. F. VON HERRMANN,  
Section Director.

**Personal.**

Mr. W. W. Kitchen is in the city. Mr. J. E. Stagg arrived yesterday. Mr. H. W. Fites arrived yesterday. Hon. W. A. Guthrie is in the city. Hon. S. B. Alexander is in the city. Hon. Lee S. Overman is in the city. Mr. E. S. Jones, of Selma, is at the Park.

Mr. W. B. Ellis, of Winston, is in the city.

Congressman Harry Skinner is in town.

Mr. John R. Hendricks arrived yesterday.

Mrs. Albert Johnson is ill on Hillsboro street.

Col. T. B. Keogh, of Greensboro, is in the city.

Mr. E. W. Eubanks, of Asheville, is at the Park.

Mr. P. A. Cummings, of Asheville, is in the city.

Mr. W. R. Whitson, of Asheville, is at the Park.

Mr. John A. Small, of Washington, N. C., is in the city.

Secretary of State Charles M. Coke is in the city.

Lieutenant Governor Reynolds has returned to the city.

Mr. J. Heywood Sawyer, of Elizabeth City, is at the Park.

Prof. C. W. Toms, of the Durham Grad Schools, is in Raleigh.

E. Judge W. R. Allen, of Goldsboro, is here attending the Supreme Court.

Messrs. L. V. Bassett and J. M. Sherrod, of Rocky Mount, are at the Park.

Mr. Chas. F. Warren, of Washington, N. C., is attending the Supreme Court.

Hon. W. W. Clark, of Newbern, who was an elector at large on the Palmer and Buckner ticket last fall, is at the Park.

Mr. W. H. Heck, a member of Senior Class of Wake Forest, who has been visiting his mother for several days, returned to college yesterday.

Representative Ormsby, of Salem, who has been at home the past several days on the sick list, occupied his seat in Representatives' hall again yesterday afternoon.

**BARBED FENCE DID IT.**

Master Alie Johnson Painfully Lac- erated Near Base-Ball Park— Remarkable Nerve.

Master Alie Johnson, a young white boy about fourteen years of age, sustained quite a painful injury late Sunday afternoon by being thrown upon a barbed wire fence.

He was playing with several companions near the base ball park and stumbled against the wire, cutting a deep gash under his chin. Dr. Rogers made about sixteen stitches in dressing the wound. He was assisted in the operation by Dr. Cy. Thompson, Secretary of State.

The boy displayed remarkable self control while the stitches were being taken. He did not even groan until the last suture was being taken.

Dr. Rogers says that the only thin that saved the boy's life was his excessive flesh. The fat accumulation about the throat prevented the barb from penetrating to the jugular.

There should be some law enacted prohibiting the building of barbed wire fences along a public highway. Many cities and towns have such ordinances and Raleigh would not be amiss in following suit. In fact a State law to this end would be good legislation.

**Funeral of Mr. King.**

The funeral of the late David H. King was held at the Edenton Street M. E. church Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. The attendance was very large. Nearly all the employees of the Seaboard Air Line were present. It is doubtful if there is a man in Raleigh who had a larger circle of friends and acquaintances than Mr. King. The funeral services were conducted by Dr. W. C. Norman.

**A RECEPTION GIVEN.**

The Colored Members of the General Assembly are Entertained.

The Republican ladies of West Raleigh gave a banquet last Friday night in honor of James H. Young, to whom they invited all the colored members of the General Assembly and many other distinguished guests. Many able and enthusiastic speeches were made by the Representatives present. The menu consisted of the latest delicacies of the season and were furnished in abundance. Mrs. J. B. Hutchins was president of the occasion. It was an elaborate affair, and all who were so fortunate as to be invited enjoyed themselves much.

## WAKE COMMISSIONERS

In Session Yesterday Trans- acting Business for the County's Weal.

**MANY BILLS ORDERED TO BE PAID****TROUBLE WITH SCHOOL BOARD OF LITTLE RIVER TOWNSHIP.**

**Ousting of Dr. Fowler and Ruffin Broughton Demanded—Com- missioners Will Try the Case Today**

**—Education Day—Other Business.**

The Commissioners of Wake county were in session yesterday from 11 to 3:30 o'clock and transacted considerable business. During the forenoon Chairman J. B. Hill was, on account sickness, unable to attend. In his absence Mr. Chamberlain acted as chairman pro tem, he and Mr. Barbee constituting a quorum to do business.

County Attorney J. C. L. Harris was present during the greater portion of the session and assisted very much in the dispatch of business.

During the afternoon Chairman Hall was in his seat and directed the business of the session with characteristic dispatch and precision.

Mr. S. I. Bailey was appointed a constable in New Light township vice V. L. Estes, deceased. He is to file his official bond of \$500 on Wednesday. Mr. Bailey is also a justice of the peace.

Mr. Neatum Norris appeared before the board and asked that he be allowed to build a new bridge across White O creek, on the Chapel Hill road, about miles from Raleigh. He was instructed to build the bridge if the cost would not exceed \$50. The present bridge, Mr. Norris said, was a constant menace to the trading public.

Bills against the county were ordered paid, as follows:

E. M. Jordan, repairs on the county fence; \$3; W. R. Page, repairs on county fence; \$4.90; J. S. Medlin, for building 10 miles of county fence, \$140; Dr. Sewell, for examining Cherry Holloway, a lunatic, \$5; Miss Eva Holder, for teaching Holly Springs School; \$20; J. D. Chapman, teaching in Middle Creek Township, \$112.50; V. R. May and L. P. Lovell, for bridge lumber, \$10.54; W. H. H. Jones, \$4.20; Dr. Barker and others, for attorney fees to Eli Dupree, a lunatic, \$11.25; James H. Young, for printing the annual report of the Clerk of the Superior Court in December, \$62.50; Neatum Norris, for building a bridge across White Oak Creek, on the Holly Springs road, \$72; S. T. Carroll, for a pair of coffin, \$2.

A certificate from Dr. Nichols to the effect that Ellie Huskett was permanently disabled and was a fit subject for exemption from future payment of poll tax was presented and an order to that effect issued.

The Commissioners issued warrants on the treasurer for about \$103 in sums of \$1 to \$6 for the county's "outside poor"—very aged or disabled persons for whom there is no room in the county home or who are not fit subjects for that institution.

John Broughton appeared before the Board and asked that he be paid \$10.50 for teaching a public school at No. 6, Little River township. His report showed that the school term was only seven days, that there were nine pupils, with an average attendance of seven pupils. Mr. Broughton was allowed the amount asked for.

An investigation of the matter showed that on January 12th the Board had ordered the school closed on account of serious trouble with the School Board of the district, and a suit is now pending before the County Commissioners for the removal of Dr. M. L. Fowler and Ruffin Broughton from the Board, and the appointment of more satisfactory persons to that position.

In fact the case will be tried before the Board today and the defendants will be represented by Attorney Wesley Jones of this city.

It appears that there is serious objection, on the part of patrons of the school, to the manner in which these two members of the Board have managed the school's affairs, and they demand of the county commissioners that they be removed else they will not patronize the school. The trial today promises to be quite an interesting one.

**A SLICK TRAMP.**

A Raleigh Woman Feeds one of the Passing Throng.

A good joke at the expense of a wist hill's master that has just taken up. Last week, during the cold snap, one of the five tramps was, more than often, sent the residents of well to do people for cold-left-over refreshments applied at the home of one of Raleigh's well known citizens. He asked for something to eat. The servant referred the request to the lady of the house, who thought she knew a thing or two about tramps. She decided to see the man herself. She told him if he would save some wood, she would give him his breakfast. He apparently willingly assented to this, and went to the woodpile. After arranging a log on the saw buck, and picking up the saw, he laid the latter down and went to the kitchen door and knocked. The lady who had been watching him through the window answered the knock. He told her that as he had not eaten anything for some time, if she would kindly give him something to stay his hunger, he could do the woodpile better justice. Thinking the story plausible, the servant was ordered to give the tramp a good breakfast. The good Samaritan watched the tramp as he went back to the woodpile and sat down to eat. Before he finished his repast, she left the kitchen. After an hour or so, she went back to the kitchen window to see how his woodpile was getting along. The tramp was no where in sight. The plate was on the saw buck, and noticing a piece of paper in it weighted with a pebble, she sent the servant for the plate. The lady took the bit of paper and read in almost unintelligible chirography: "Tell them that you saw me, but that you didn't see me saw."

**LAW LICENSE GRANTED.****FORTY-THREE APPLICANTS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.**

Since yesterday was the first Monday in February, the regular examination of applicants for license to practice law in North Carolina was held by the Supreme Court. Forty-three young men applied for license and forty of this number were successful. Twelve of the applicants were from the University Law School and ten were from Wake Forest. Five colored men applied.

All the members of the court, Judges Faircloth, Clark, Furche, Montgomery and Douglass were present and took part in the examination.

The following is a list of our new attorneys:

1. Yancey T. Ormond, Alamance county.
2. Hestel E. Frazier, Columbus county.
3. Fred Johnson, Pitt county.
4. Paul V. Matthews, Halifax county.
5. David T. Oates, Sampson county.
6. Theron L. Caudle, Union county.
7. Hugh Long, Union county.
8. Robert E. Lee, Robeson county.
9. Shirley E. Hall, Stokes county.
10. John C. McNeill, Richmond county.
11. Preston S. Vann, Sampson county.
12. Joseph C. Watkins, Forsyth county.
13. Lon J. Lovr, Craven county.
14. Marshall H. Young, Catawba county.
15. George W. Tilson, Buncombe county.
16. Stanley W. Black, Swain county.
17. Frank Carter, Buncombe county.
18. Robert L. Smith, Stanly county.
19. Robert D. Douglass, Guilford county.
20. George B. Elliott, New Hanover county.
21. Donald M. McRackan, Columbus county.
22. George W. Justice, Rutherford county.
23. William G. Lewis, Iredell county.
24. Ernest W. Eubank, Buncombe county.
25. Watson B. Holyfield, Surry county.
26. John A. Rowland, Robeson county.
27. Augustus L. Quicke, Lincoln county.
28. Welsh Galloway, Transylvania county.
29. William D. Grimes, Pitt county.
30. John M. Sherrod, Edgecombe county.
31. Lucius V. Bassett, Edgecombe county.
32. —
33. John M. Cooke, Alamance county.
34. Thomas M. Robertson, Randolph county.
35. Alvin T. Kitchin, Halifax county.
36. George P. Pell, Surry county.
37. Gwyn L. Park, Surry county.
38. William E. Henderson, Rowan county.
39. —
40. Mark A. Williams, Wake county.
41. John A. Gaillard, Wake county.
42. Thomas H. Jones, Ashe county.
43. —

**RAILWAY MEETING.**

In this city, tomorrow, there will be a meeting of the directors of the North Carolina Railroad. The meeting is to be held at the office of the corporation on the outlook for the road.

**THE CENTRAL AT CHARLOTTE.**

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

**A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.****\$75.00 REWARD.****STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,****EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.**

Whereas, official information has been received at this department that John Keel, a white man, late of the county of Pitt, stands charged with the murder of David Crandall. And whereas, it appears that the said John Keel has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore, I, Daniel L. Russell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of seventy-five dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said John Keel to the Sheriff of Pitt county at the Courthouse in Greenville, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

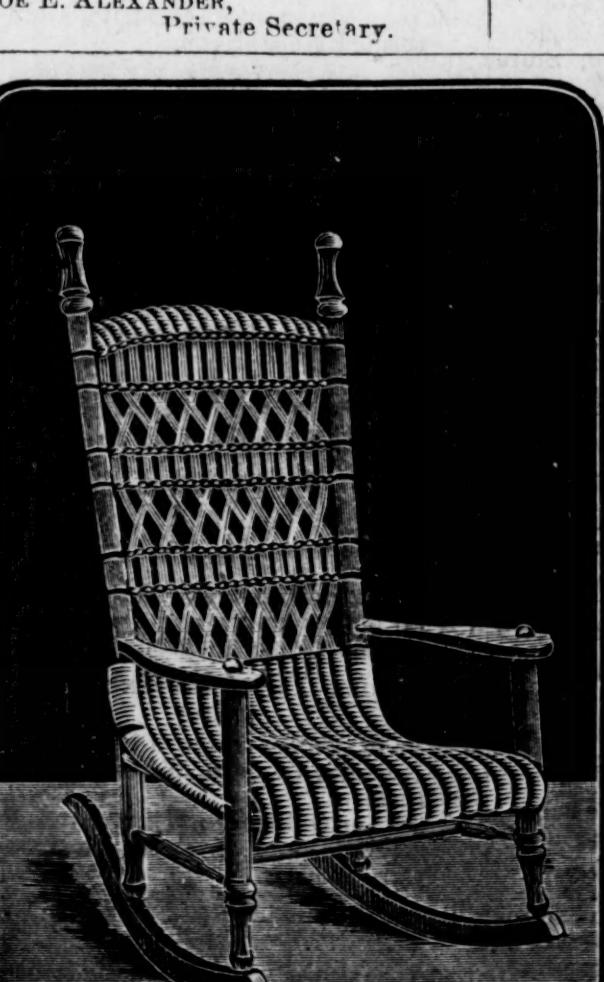
Done at our City of Raleigh, the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and in the one hundred and twenty-first year of our American Independence.

DESCRIPTION—White man, stout, well built; round, red face, little red mustache; weighs 180 pounds; left shoulder little sloping; sandy red hair.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

By the Governor:

JOE E. ALEXANDER,  
Private Secretary.



Be sure to see us before buying anything in our line.

Yours truly,

THOMAS & CAMPBELL  
Nos. 9 and 12 E. Martin St. Phone 261 C.  
Leading Furniture Dealers of Raleigh, N. C.

**WELL KNOWN IN RALEIGH.**

Mr. William Henry Tayloe, the new Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Southern railway at Louisville, Ky., announced in THE TRIBUNE Saturday last, is especially gratifying to the many friends of that gentleman in Raleigh. He is not only well known here, but throughout the whole State.

Mr. Tayloe's headquarters have, for some time, been in Norfolk, Va., where he was Division Passenger Agent. The promotion to Assistant General Passenger Agent is only in the line of merit, and which he richly deserved. Mr. Tayloe was often in Raleigh, and numbers many citizens of this place and the State as friends.

He has been with the Southern and its predecessors, the Richmond and Danville and the Georgia Pacific for several years. He is an incessant worker, and the Southern has no more zealous man on its staff. It was this zealous, intelligent work which won him the promotion.

Mr. Tayloe is a gentleman of rare personal qualities and charm of character. At his new post he will have jurisdiction over a large territory. The Southern has but two other assistant general passenger agents. This position at Louisville is a new one.

**RALEIGH'S SIDEWALKS.****SKIRT PROTECTORS AND RUBBER BOOTS IN DEMAND.**

Raleigh is a charming city, with immeasurable advantages and attractions, which plainly place it in the lead as a residence city. However, it has a few drawbacks, and one of these is the lamentable condition of the sidewalks in certain sections of the city. It is not a pleasure to speak of this, but during the past few days their condition has brought into prominent use skirt protectors and rubber boots. Our city fathers have possibly overlooked this important part of city improvements, and we simply refer to the matter so that they will not forget it when dry weather returns.

**NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly, session of 1897, for a charter to incorporate The Peoples' Mutual Benefit Association, of Raleigh, N. C.

G. Gerstel & Co., Cincinnati, Ladies' Shoes, formerly \$2, \$2.50, \$3, never sold for less, your choice now of any and all, only ----- \$1.00

Williams & Hoyt's Boys and Misses, standard make, qualities well known;

Misses \$2.50 spring heel shoes ----- \$1.50

Boys' \$2 spring heel shoes ----- \$1.00

Children's \$1.25 spring heel shoes ----- .